MASON'S

Coin Collectors' HERALD

VOL. I. DECEMBER, 1879. NO. 3.

THE GODDESS UNVEILED.

IN the early part of 1876 the Treasury Department opened communicatiou with the Royal Mint of England for the purpose of procuring the serviees of an expert designer and engraver, whom it was desired should come to this country and take a position in the Philadelphia Mint. As a result of these negotiations a elever young man uamed Morgau was sent over here. He engaged aeommodations with a very estimable lady, Mrs. Eckfelt, on Mount Vernon street, above Sixteenth. He announced his business as being employed by the Treasury Department, and stated that he was engaged to make a design for a new dollar, and immediately proeeeded to turn his apartment into a workshop. At the same time Mr. Morgan was engaged in his labors to produee something which would startle the country, Mr. Barber, the Chief Designer at the Mint here, was hard at work upon the same subjeet. For weeks and months Mr. Morgan toiled on, failing to produee a design which was satisfaetory to himself. His attention at first was given to the reverse side, and eagles in various attitudes appeared, but at last he designed a eopy of the great American bird which pleased him. This was not the one which appears on the eoin now, but was larger, and the wings longer. An afterthought oeeurred, when the wings were elipped, the bird redueed in size, and the one which holds a positiou on the reverse side of the dollar of the daddies was adopted as the proper design.

While engaged in his labors, Mr. Morgan visited the Academy of Fiue Arts for the purpose of brightening up his ideas studying American art. He was acquainted with the English and the Continental schools, but, as his work was to be Amerieanized, he desired to make it thoroughly so. He made the aequaintanee of Mr. Thomas Eakins, an artist of no little reputation, aud this soon ripened into a warm friendship. Their interests being identieal, to Mr. Eakins was eommunieated many of the thoughts of the foreign artist regarding the work on hand. Mr. Morgan desired to present as the principal figure on the coin a representative head of the the American female beauty. His first inclination was to make a fanciful head of a Goddess of Liberty or something of the sort, which would be pleasing in its appearanee and yet have no real significanee. A couple of designs of this sort were made, but did not come up to the expeetations of the artist. Then it was determined that the head should be the representation of some living American girl, who should sit while the artist sketched her features. But where to procure such a lady was a question which bothered Mr. Morgan. He examined the eountenances of the young women who make it their business to pose as models for the artists at the Academy, and among the large number he could find none who suited his purpose. He went to the Woman's School of Design, but in all the sketchings and casts there examined he could find nothing which aeeorded with his views. Then the serviees of his new-found friend, Mr. Eakins, were called in, and that gentleman induced a young lady frieud of the family to sit as the model for Mr. Morgan. This lady is the one whose faee is now stamped on the eoin of the country, and whose identity therefore beeomes a matter of historieal record

The posings took plaee at the residenee of Mr. Eakius, on Mount Vernon street, below Eighteenth, iu this eity, where the lady was initiated into the difficulties and mysteries of art. It was a question for a long time as to just what form the head and its ornamentation should consist of. Large caps were made to represent the Goddess of Liberty and all sorts of things. The position was rather trying to a young lady who had never sat before. The designer is represented to have said that the profile of the miss was "the most perfeet he had ever seen in England or in this eountry." After four or five sittings, traciugs sufficient to proceed with the work had beeu secured, and Mr. Morgan dismissed his model.

The person whose features form the design on the Bland or Standard Dollar, is a very estimable aud modest young lady. Her name is Miss Anna W. Williams, and she resides at No. 1023 Spring Garden St., Phila.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE BONES OF COLUMBUS.

THE Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society has been raking up the bones of Columbus. Oh! Christopher! will they ever "give thee a rest?" Read the startling remarks of Mr. Hart, for which Col. Robert S. Swords of Newark, N. J., stands sponser, delivered before the society in this city, Nov. 6.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart spoke as follows respecting "The Bones of Columbus:"

"It is doubtless familiar to the many gentlemen present that for well nigh a century the Cathedral of Havana, in the island of Cuba, was supposed to contain the remains of the discoverer of America, where a tablet bearing his image records that these are the 'Remains and Image of Columbus! A thousand years will yet be preserved, both in this urn and in the remembrance of our nation.' Recent investigations seem to have proven that this is all an error, and that his remains were never taken to Havana. Columbus died at Valladolid on the 20th of May, 1506, and his body was placed in the Convent of San Francisco. Seven years later his remains were taken to Seville and deposited in the Carthusian Monastery of Los Cuevas, and here thirteen years later was interred the body of his son Diego. Subsequently, in 1536, to carry out his oft expressed wish, that he might rest in his beloved new-found land, the remains of both were moved and transferred to the Cathedral of San Domingo, on the Island of Hispaniola. In 1795, when the Island of Hispaniola, as San Domingo was then called, was ceded to France, the Spanish naval commander applied for permission to remove again the remains of the great captain, and this time to Cuba. The permission being granted, a large number of dignitaries, ecclesiastical, civil and military, witnessed, as they supposed, the disinterment of the remains of Christopher Columbus and their delivery to the commander of the fleet for removal to Havana. This was on the 20th and 21st of December, and on the 19th of the following March, with great pomp and formality, such as the occasion seemed to demand, 'after the celebration of a Pontifical mass, the coffin and case which contained the remains were placed in the wall of the church on the gospel side of the altar.' Navarrette, the learned Spanish historian, has given a memorial of the occasion, but upon looking back at it with the light of to-day, it seems that the Spanish officials accepted with very little scrutiny the relics given them as those of Christopher Columbus. Doubts began to be expressed as to whether the remains removed to Havana were in reality those pretended, and about two years ago, while the Cathedral of San Domingo was being subject to some repairs, the remains of Don Luis Columbus, son of Diego and grandson of Christopher, were accidently discovered. This raised an interest and brought to mind afresh the doubts that had existed as to the removal in 1795, and Canon Bellini determined to make investigation, which he did, with the aid of skillful workmen, and was rewarded by discovering that the Cathedral still contained the illustrious remains brought there nearly three and a half centuries before.

"It is unnecessary to go into all the details showing the Canon's discovery; suffice it to say that everything was done in the presence of the highest officers of the Government and prelates of the Church, and the Spanish Government appointed a commission of scientists to investigate the entire matter, and the evidence is sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical student of history. It may be of interest to record that the case containing the remains bore on the outside an inscription, which, translated, reads: 'The most illustrious and renowned Don Christopher Columbus, Discoverer of America, First Admiral,' while within was found among the fragments a small silver plate inscribed:

"'A part of the remains of the first Admiral Don Christopher Columbus, Discoverer."

"It is now proposed to erect a suitable memorial monument to the discoverer of the Western Hemisphere, who has been left no more at peace since death than he was during his hard, unhappy and troubled life, in the Cathedral of San Domingo, and it has been suggested, seemingly with great propriety, that such a monument should be built by the joint contributions of the Republics of the Western Continent, and the Historical Society of our neighboring State, New Jersey, has taken the initiative to bring it to the attention of the Government of the United States.

"In conclusion, I would say that I am indebted for the definite information I have upon the interesting subject to Colonel Robert S. Swords, of Newark N.J., who has rendered into English all the many documents and publications which the occasion has called forth"

DRAWING THE LONG BOW.

From Philadelphia Ledger's Money Article of Sept. 11, 1879.

THE following extract from a private letter of a party who has just been shown through the San Francisco Mint will be read with interest:

"Yesterday I visited the United States Mint. The Superintendent took me through the different departments. First to the room where the ore is received for assay and bullion for coining; then to the furnace room, where the wasting and smelting is done. The great Corliss engine from the Centennial Exposition runs the machinery throughout the immense building. After making the 'grand tour,' I asked if there was not large losses in such immense sums passing through so many hands. He gave me a small book, and said, 'This is my report for the last year's operations. We have coined $20,000,000 in silver and $22,000,000 in gold, and this immense sum with only $29 loss.' He explained how everything is saved. The carpet, which had been down five years, was taken up last spring, cut up into small pieces, and

burned in pans. The debris was put through the same process as the mining dust, and we got from the old carpet $2500! I was then shown the collection of coins, ancient and modern The owner has been forty years in making the collection, which is valued at $100,000. They are kept in the mint for safety. Among them is a silver shekel of King David's time. This is the oldest coin extant. Another is the Roman penny, with the twins and their foster mother, the wolf, date 700 B. C. He showed me an American dollar valued at $1400. A half dollar of 1852 would be worth a small fortune here. There were but fifty coined that year. Gold and silver and copper coins, of all nations, of all sizes and ages, are spread out on four long tables under glass."

REPLY FROM *Ledger* OF SEPT. 12, 1879.

Financial Editor of Public Ledger: In your money article of this morning I find incorporated an "extract from a private letter" in reference to a visit to the San Francisco Mint, wherein a gentleman was shown a collection of ancient and modern coins valued at one hundred thousand dollars.(?) As the letter in question embraces a number of errors, which uncorrected, may be copied far and wide and go down through history as stubborn facts, I propose to offer the necessary corrections, which may be corroborated by reference to the ordinary numismatic works. 1st. There was no silver shekel in King David's time. 2d. The oldest coin extant is a Greek gold stater, now in the British Museum, supposed to be contemporary with Darius of Persia. 3d. The Roman penny (twins and wolf) is less in age than 100 years B. C. 4th. The rarest American dollar is dated 1804, and is valued at one thousand dollars in finest condition. 5th. A half dollar (U. S.) of 1852 is worth from $2 to $10, according to condition, and at least two hundred of this date have passed through the writer's hands in the past twenty years, while thousands were coined in the New Orleans and Philadelphia Mints (both varieties now lying before me) and every numismatist of note in the United States has the 1852 piece in his or her collection. I trust, for the sake of many thousands of numismatists at home and abroad, you will publish the above. Yours, respectfully,

E. MASON, JR., Numismatist.

Philadelphia, September 11, 1879.

FUN AHEAD!

VAGUE whisperings are floating in the numismatic air, and occasionally little zephyrs of great import sweep past the listening ear. What does it all mean? It means that John, James, Dick, Sam; *mister this one, mister that one*, and about a dozen others are preparing pamphlets on the "Types and Varieties of U. S. Silver Coinage." Some *one* of these individuals has all the *over dates* and *perfect dies* of the half dollars; another has all the dollars down to a *dot*, from 1794 up through the various 13 and 15 stars, the *eagle's wings, feathers and pinions*, the *broad and narrow dates*, the 5, 6 and 7 star facings, up, up, on through the Trade and the Bland dollars, while others claim possession of all the varieties of quarters, dimes, and half dimes. When we get a peep into these pamphlets, won't there be fun? We pity the author who has the desperate daring to first launch such a handicraft. Examples exist of individuals who vauntingly claimed *all varieties* of certain American coinage and ventured into deep water with their maiden effort to post the numismatic fraternity. In a few years the authors themselves will smile at their futile and often illustrated attempts to cover, at one fell swoop, a subject that is illimitable in its surroundings We do not wish to deride, or undervalue any legitimate efforts to explain and illustrate the hobby we ride, but we think a little modesty associated with experience would pave the way for a great deal of good in the way of literary, or scientific undertakings. How much better it would sound to have a title on the cover of a numismatic work, which cannot from innumerable difficulties embrace the whole subject, read "*Some of the types and varieties of U. S. Coinage*," *instead of* "*varieties*" *etc.* A word to the wise and those planning publications of the kind herein alluded to, will be sufficient at present. We shall refer to this subject again in the future.

ALEX. DUMAS' AUTOGRAPH.

ONCE upon a time, when Dumas *pere* was short of cash, he wrote to a certain millionaire asking for the loan of some money for a few months. The letter was a characteristic one, and ended with a charming little rondeau, half jest, half seriousness. Indeed, it was such a clever production that the banker sagely concluded that its author was not to be trusted with money, and promptly and curtly declined to make the proposed investment.

At dinner that night several of the banker's guests happened to be discussing a recent sale of autographs, and mentioned the almost fabulous sums brought by familiar notes of Hugo, Lamartine, Guizot, and Gautier.

"Do you mean to tell me," said the millionaire, "that things of that sort have any value—money value?"

"Certainly they have!" replied one of his guests, who was a collector. "A good autograph such as I have mentioned is worth its weight in bank bills any day."

"How much is this worth?" said the banker, taking Dumas' letter from his pocket.

"I'll give you a hundred francs for it this instant," said the collector, with enthusiasm, after reading it.

"Done!" said the banker; and, with a pitying smile, he pocketed the money for the letter to which a few hours before he had returned a contemptuous refusal.

Mason's Coin Collectors' Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1879.

E. MASON, JR., - - - - EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

QUARTERLY.

TERMS:—$1.00 per Annum in Advance.

THE REASON WHY!

MANY of the subscribers and readers of the HERALD may have noticed the entire absence in its columns of any allusion as to whether the journal was a *daily*, *weekly*, *monthly* or *quarterly* issue; but, by this time all have doubtless become convinced that our periodical is a *quarterly*. Such now is the fact; the issues are June, September, and December, while March, 1880, will end the first volume of the COIN COLLECTORS' HERALD. The principal reason why we have not issued the paper oftener, is the fact that the whole work devolves upon the editor, whose engagements this year in two hemispheres has, paradoxical as it may appear, prevented him from being *'round!* In other words the editor has been absent from his post, a greater part of the past six months; hence the great interval elapsing between the first, second and third issues. Our purpose was originally to issue the paper as a monthly; but circumstances which only a plethoric pocket book can control, together with the periodical trips away from the sanctum, have compelled us to make this, the first volume, a *quarterly*.

EDITORIAL EXCURSION.—No. 3.

ON the 19th of June, we sailed from New York by the steamer Pennsylvania of the State Line, bound for Glasgow, Scotland. The object of this trip was entirely of a numismatic character; hence we will omit the details of the voyage and other foreign matter and speak of the coin trade abroad. Upon arrival at Glasgow, we visited various dealers, examined their stock in trade and conversed on the promising aspect of the coin trade in America. Fine foreign, ancient and modern coins were seemingly the choice among the cannie Scotch collectors, while American coins were held as of minor importance. We examined a few collections of our own country's coinage, which were in fine condition; but lacking the rare dates as a general thing. Our "pick ups" consisted of a small lot of ancient Arabic coins about half the size of a silver U. S. three cent piece, but much thicker—the only pieces of the kind we had ever seen—also a fine U. S. cent (Liberty Cap) 1796, a few fine Colonials and a number of War Medals in silver. From Glasgow, we visited that beautiful city, Edinboro', the home of the Scotch numismatists, and one of the most beautiful cities it was ever our good fortune to behold. Here were numismatic treasures by the cart load, and the most elegant *bric-a-brac* stores that the mind of man can conceive—rich in treasures of every kind—coins, old china, paintings, antique furniture, old books, including missals, black letter MSS, etc., etc. Galleries surround the second stories of stores resembling banks exteriorly, filled with choice and valuable curiosities In one dealer's establishment near the Post Office, we should judge there was a million dollars worth of stock on hand, and not far away on the same street was an antiquarian store presided over by an elderly man in ancient dress, and spectacled nose, that reminded us greatly of "Old Gross" in Bobby Burns' story, "The Antiquary." From the latter we purchased an old and very genuine looking silver shekel for about 12 shillings or three dollars U. S. currency, also a few Roman coins, some U. S. cents, and Colonials and then visited the ancient portion of the city, (Edinboro' combines the ancient and modern to a remarkable degree, one portion has the appearance of a new city, and the other has an ancient look) In the old portion many pawn brokers and coin dealers are found and here we purchased at a sale a few American coins, and a large lot of assorted Greek and Roman pieces. From Edinboro' we proceeded to Liverpool, where we met for the fourth time the social members of the Liverpool Numismatic Society, and passed many pleasant moments among the dealers, picking up here and there a gem or two in the coin line. One of the objects of this visit to Europe was to examine an 1804 U. S. dollar, and if genuine purchase the same, but the owner was absent from the city, and the dollar remains an English piece of property. Next we visited a few of the interior cities, stopping at Manchester, long enough to examine for the second or third time, the American collection of Mr. Batty. Here we gathered in some fine Colonials, U. S. cents, silver coins, Tokens, Medals, etc, and proceeded to London. At this time the great Agricultural Show was in progress, and the funeral pageant of the Prince Napoleon was on the tapis; hence London was in a flurry and coin dealers, collectors, etc., were for the nonce *non com at ibus*, in an omnibus, so to speak, and we found great difficulty in transacting any business in the great metropolis, so made hasty exit to enter Birmingham, the natal place of the Washington cents and many other coins, American and foreign. Here we found the coin dealers thriving and collectors jubilant. We were lucky in securing some rare coins and disposing of proof U. S. coins, etc. Had a very pleasant chat with members of the Numismatic Society and passed on to various cities and towns, revisiting Liverpool and Glasgow; thence to Ireland, stopping a few days in Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry, Lorne, etc. Ireland is a good place for potatoes and pebble stones, but American coins are as scarce as hen's teeth. Having thinned out our plethoric pocket book, and thickened the dimensions of our

valise with about thirty pounds avoirdupois, of coins, we gave a few hours to sight seeing, and set sail from the coast of Ireland for America, arriving home in August. In closing our random sketch of travel, we would say that the summer season of 1879 will stand out boldly in the record as the wettest, coldest, and most disagreeable in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales that the oldest resident of those places has recollection of.

Rain, rain, rain,
Patter, patter, patter,
Vain, vain, vain,
To murmur at the matter.

In fact the rain ruined the crops, overrun the streets, and dampened our prospects, but put millions of money in the American purse! The rain prevented an extended visit to France, Holland and Germany. Next summer we propose "trying it again," and hope the season will be more propitious. Numismatists wishing to join our fifth excursion, June, 1880, please report for particulars.

COIN SALES.

We are indebted to Geo. W. Rode, Esq., of Pittsburgh, for a Catalogue of American and Foreign Coins to be offered at Public Sale in Pittsburgh, on the 4th inst.

Harzfeld's Seventh Sale.—S. K. Harzfeld is rapidly approaching the older dealers, in the number of his Coin Sales. On the 10th inst. Mr. Harzfeld offers at Public Sale in New York, a collection of coins and medals, comprising a number of rare American pieces, as well as scarce foreign coins and desirable medals.

W. Eliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass., has several sales of coins and books the present month, in Boston and New York. Catalogues can be had on application.

TO COIN COLLECTORS GENERALLY.

We are informed that none of the minor silver coins (except proofs) embracing 1879 half dollars, quarters and dimes will be issued this year for circulation, owing to the demands on the mint for silver dollars and base currency, and also to the fact that the supply of previous dates is equal to the demand. Proof, halves, quarters and dimes of this year are appreciating in value rapidly.

BOSTON AUTOGRAPH SALE.

At the above sale held on November 11 and 12, the following are some of the prices obtained, viz: Washington, $27, $18, $15.75, $6.25; Lincoln, $11.25; Grant, $8 25; John Adams, $7.25; Z. Taylor, $5.75; Calhoun, $7.62; Aaron Burr, $5.00; John Tyler, $4.12; T. Jefferson, $2.00; H. Clay, 1.10; Hamilton, $1.25; "Stonewall" Jackson, $30; J. Wilkes Booth, $25; J. E. B. Stewart, $21; Voltaire, $6,75; Tennyson, $5.75; Robert E. Lee, $5.50; Chas. Sumner, $4.00; Jeff. Davis, $3 25; Daniel Webster, $3 25; General Scott, $2.25.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION of the Number, Condition, and variety of the Silver and Copper Colonial and United States Coins in the United States Mint Cabinet, at Phila.

BY E. M, JR.

THROUGH the kindness of Colonel A. Loudon Snowden, Director of the United States Mint, we are able to present, under the above caption, the first of a series of articles in connection with the collection of coins owned by the United States Government. In describing the condition of the various coins, we shall endeavor to do full justice to the pieces By way of explaining the absence of certain coins in the various series, and the lack of improvement manifested in retaining for years specimens unworthy so great and valuable a cabinet as Uncle Sam's, we must in justice to the Mint authorities, state that *the want of funds* to improve the collection, has long been the serious impediment to enlarging and beautifying the coins in the American series. Until Congress takes some action in regard to building up and maintaining a creditable display of our country's coinage, so long will other nations occupy an advance position as Numismatists, and the United States remain in this matter far behind the nations of the old world, and private citizens of the new. We commence the "papers" with the silver coinage.

U. S. DOLLARS. Condition, etc.	
1774 (Two) Both fine.	
1795 Flowing hair, finest.	
1795 "Fillet," fine.	
1795 Reverse,* very fine.	
1796 Large date, uncirculated.	
1797 Six stars facing, "	
1798 Large Eagle, "	
1799 Six stars facing, "	
1800 Uncirculated	
1801 "	
1802 Perfect state, uncd.	
1803 Uncirculated.	
1804 (Two) Plain and lettered edges, both restrikes, showing obv. and rev. proofs.	
1836 Flying Eagle, proof.	
1840 Proof.	
1841 Fine.	
1842 Proof.	
1843 Uncirculated.	
1844 Proof.	
1845 "	
1846 "	
1847 "	
1848 "	
1849 Very fine.	
1850 Proof.	
1851 Uncirculated.	
1852 Proof.	
1853 Uncirculated.	
1854 Proof.	
1855 "	
1856 "	
1857 "	
1858 "	
1859 "	
1860 "	
1861 "	
1862 "	
1863 "	
1864 "	
1865 "	
1866 "	
1867 "	
1868 "	
1869 "	
1870 "	
1871 "	
1872 "	
1873 Old style, proof.	
1873 Trade, proof.	
1874 " "	
1875 " "	
1876 " "	
1877 " "	
1878 (2) Bland and Trade, pf.	
1879 (2) " " " "	

*Those marked *Reverse* signify that the reverse side is visible only.

To be continued.

AN ENTERPRISING DEALER.

E. F. Gambs of St Louis, has added coins to his stamp business, and presents in this issue many cogent reasons for compelling the belief that he will soon mount to the head of the coin trade in the West, as a dealer—he is already the head and front of the postage stamp business in the West.

VALUABLE AUTOGRAPHS.

An autograph of Lord Bacon sold in London, recently, for $37.50; one of Burns fetched $27; one of Charles I, $15; one of Cromwell, $20; one of Keats, $25, one of Pope, $16; one of Robespierre, $11.50; one of Turner, $16; and a letter from Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton, $11.25.

WANTED.

Pencil rubbings of varieties of U. S. silver and copper coins, not usually known to exist; or not heretofore published. All varieties received will be fully explained in this journal and the proper credit given.

THE 1802 HALF DIME.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 30th, 1879.

Gentlemen:—Noticing an article in your valuable coin publication in regard to "another 1802 half-dime unearthed by a gentleman in Louisville, Ky.," and as you are desirous of learning something further in regard to this excessively rare coin, I take the liberty of informing you that a little over two years ago I brought to light, for the benefit of the Numismatic world, what has since been pronounced "the finest gem of all 1802 half dimes ever discovered in this, or any other country. Not knowing any person who desired the coin particularly in this city (at the time of discovery) I wrote to Mr. Jno. W. Hazeltine and Mr. Wm. P. Brown, dealers, sending each a perfect rubbing of the "finest of 1802 half dimes." The former gentleman replied "the last 1802 half dime only brought $47.50 at the Sanford sale, and as there was a number of fine electrotypes in existence he would like to see it before making offer, etc.," while the latter gentleman answered, "I should like you to forward on approval by 'registered letter,' and put your lowest price on it," this I did, for I gave Mr. Brown the preference, having had extensive dealings with him, I therefore sent it by registered letter, at $25.00. Six days afterwards I received this sum from him, and I was well pleased with his promptness in remitting at the time of transaction. I understood afterwards that the coin was advertised at auction sale, and that it brought $147.50!

Several days after the sale Mr. Brown wrote me a letter saying that he placed $25.00 more to my credit for "half dime received." I was astonished and delighted to hear this, as I never asked for this sum, and as it came entirely unsolicited. I therefore realized the sum of $50.00 altogether for my little gem.

I am unable to name the party that purchased it for $147.50, but I suppose all the Eastern coin dealers know. *Numisma* described the coin as "the finest of 1802 half dimes ever discovered in this country," but forgot to give me the credit of discovering the same in this city. Yours respectfully, E. F. GAMBS.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. W. Biddle.—Subscription received, will send the rubbings and prices of rare pieces when in stock. Have been away some weeks, but now "at home" for the winter.

C. T. W. Albany.—$1.20 received. Hope you will be pleased with the paper. Send list of your wants and will send rubbings and price.

E. F. Gambs, St. Louis.—Thanks for the California paper, will make good use of it. Send us coins from time to time, and order whatever you want. Will exchange, buy or sell. Will allude to your 1802 half dime again.

A. Gloekner, Pittsburg.—Your dollar in our wallet, and your name on our books for one year. Have you any coins to exchange?

L. J. P., New Haven.—Thanks, can send you the ten cent autographic note, red back, for $1. 1844 cent rather strange.

A. S. F., Cleveland.—Suppose we were correct on the Randall sale occurring Oct 28 and 29, 1868. Have not received the promised letter on other matters. Do write, always glad to hear from the *Field* after the battle's o'er.

Wm. R., Boston.—You are mistaken if you suppose the principal coin dealers of Philadelphia keep public coin shops. Harzfeld, Jenkins, Haseltine and Randall occupy upper stories for offices, and in some cases their dwelling houses. Cogan has for years transacted his coin business at his residence. Schayer of Boston is in the boot and shoe business; so is Cook of Boston, Parmelee is a baker, Woodward a druggist. All reputable coin dealers and all worthy your patronage.

Amateur, New York.—Apply to Scott & Co., in your city for stamp albums.

W. H. H., Dodge City.—Sent you the old and rare newspaper, *Penn. Packet* for 1786, full of rare reading matter and quaint advertisements.

J. G. H., Phila.—You are right, all the pieces entitled, "Am I not a woman and a sister," issued by the Abolition society, 1836, have the letter N in "United" erratically engraved.

P. P. C., Kansas City.—Cogan has retired, full of honors, from the coin business. He was once of the noted quartette of coin dealers in 1860 in this city, viz: Idler, Kline, Cogan and Mason. Idler is out, Kline flickering, and Mason looking big with hope.

EXIT COGAN!

Mr. Edward Cogan, formerly a prominent coin dealer of this city, but more recently of Brooklyn, N.Y., has retired from the coin business. During a business acquaintance of some twenty years with Mr. Cogan, we have always found him a reliable dealer, and of an affable and generous nature. It is true, we have had a few amusing tilts with our venerable friend, through the columns of various numismatic periodicals, but our friendship has remained the same. If either of us erred towards the other, both were humble and willing to be forgiven. We understand that Geo. W. Cogan—a chip of the old block—will succeed his father in the coin business.

E. F. GAMBS,

NO. 621 SOUTH FIFTH ST.,

ST. LOUIS. MO.,

Takes great pleasure in announcing to his numerous friends and patrons that he has recently added "Rare American Silver and Copper" coins to his extensive stamp business.

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COIN AND STAMP DEALER.

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PHILADELPHIA, 1786.

A few clean, perfect specimens of this rare newspaper on sale at 50 cents a single paper; or four complete newspapers for $1.00, all original and different issues. Have been sold at $2.00 each. The **PACKET** is full of interesting matter connected with America. Will exchange a few papers for coins.

MASON & CO.,

143 N. TENTH STREET, PHILA.

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THE ST. LOUIS PHILATELIST

Published as often as practicable, and circulated gratuitously by

E. F. GAMBS,

621 S. FIFTH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mayor's Office, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO COIN DEALERS.

STOLEN

AUGUST 6TH, 1879.

ONE LARGE BRONZE COIN, very rare, one of the Bohemian's, King of Egypt 200 years before Christ, "**PTOLEM ALOY BASITEUS**," of King Ptolemy.

TWO MARK PIECES OF DENMARK, scarce, Frederic III., 1653, Dominus Providebit.

ABOUT 305 OLD COPPER AMERICAN COINS, Dates Ranging from 1794 to 1866.

155 SILVER COINS, Consisting of French, Russian, German, Italian, Chinese, Turkish and English.

ABOUT 15 GOLD COINS, Three of them Old English Guineas.
SOME SPECIMENS OF THE U. S. CURRENCY.

Send any information to

SAMUEL I. GIVIN, Chief of Police.

MASON & CO'S
DECEMBER PRICE LIST.

COINS ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

143 N. Tenth Street, Philada.

1794	Dollar, fair,	$35 00
1794	Half Dollar, fair,	5 00
1794	" " good,	7 00
1836	Dollar, proof,	10 00
1838	" "	42 50
1839	" "	35 00
1851	" good,	20 00
1851	" fine,	30 00
1852	" proof.	50 00
1856	Proof-set,	50 00
1858	" Dollar,	42 50
1796	Half Dollar, fine,	70 00
1797	" " fair,	32 50
1801	" " fair,	3 00
1802	" " good,	4 50
1815	" " fair,	3 50
1815	" " good,	5 00
1815	" " fine,	6 50
1815	" " uncirculated,	8 50
1836	" " Reeded, fine,	4 00
1836	" " uncirculated,	5 50
1836	" " fair,	2 50
1851	" " uncirculated,	1 75
1851	" " very fine,	1 25
1851	" " fine,	1 00
1851	" " good,	80
1852	Half Dollar, uncirculated,	8 00
1852	" " very fine,	6 50
1852	" " fine,	5 00
1852	" " fair,	3 00
1796	Quarter Dollar, good,	5 00
1796	" " fair,	3 00
1796	" " poor,	2 00
1804	" " good,	3 00
1804	" " fair,	1 00
1815	" " fine,	1 50
1815	" " good,	75
1815	" " fair,	50
1853	" " no arrows, fine,	8 00
1853	" " " " good,	6 00
1853	" " " " fair,	4 00
1853	" " " " poor,	2 50

(Continued on next page.)

PRICE LIST OF COINS.—Continued.

1796 Dime, good, 3 00
1796 " fair. 2 00
1796 " poor, 1 50
1797 " fair, 3 50
1798 " good, 5 00
1798 " fair, 3 00
1800 " poor, 3 50
1804 " poor, 3 25
1805 " good, 1 50
1807 " " 1 25
1809 " " 1 50
1811 " " 2 50
1811 " very good, 3 00
1811 " fair, 1 50
1811 " poor, 75
1846 " uncirculated, 2 75
1846 " very fine, 2 00
1846 " very good, 1 25
1846 " good, 1 00
1846 " fair, 75
1794 Half Dime, good, 6 50
1794 " " fair, 4 00
1794 " " poor, 2 50
1795 " " fine, 3 00
1795 " " good, 2 00
1795 " " fair, 1 00
1796 " " fair, 2 00
1797 " " good, 3 50
1800 " " good, 2 50
1801 " " good, 4 50
1801 " " fair, 2 50
1803 " " fair, 1 50
1846 " " uncirculated, 4 75
1846 " " good, 2 75
1846 " " fair, 1 75
1793 Cent, wreath, good, 3 50
1793 " " fine, 10 00
1793 " " poor, 1 00
1793 " L. C. poor, 2 00
1793 " chain, fair, 2 00
1793 " "Ameri," fair, 3 50
1794 " fine, 1 00
1794 " good, 25
1794 " fair, 10
1795-'6 " from 25 c. to 1 00
1795-'6 " from 2 00 to 5 00
1797-'8 " from 5 c. to 50
1799 " very poor, 2 00
1799 " poor, 3 00
1799 " fair, 4 50
1799 " good, 10 00
1799 " fine, 25 00
1799 " very fine, 50 00
1799 Cents *over* '98, half price.
1800 " from 5 c. to 50
1801 " from 10 c. to 1 00
1802 " from 5 c. to 50
1803 " from 2 c. to 25
1804 " from 1 75 to 10 00
1804 Cent, uncirculated 75 00
1805 Cents, 15 c. to 2 00
1806 " 15 c. to 3 00
1807 " 3 c. to 25
1808 " 15 c. to 4 00
1809 " 75 c. to 20 00
1810 " 3 c. to 25
1811 " 15 c. to 5 00
1812 " 3 c. to 25
1813 " 10 c. to 1 50
1814 " 2 c. to 25
1814 " very fine, 50
1816-1820 inclusive, fine, each, 10
1821-'23 good, each, 15
1824-'57 good, each, 15
1825-'46 inclusive, *fine*, each, 1 50
1847-'49 inclusive, uncirculated, each, 75
1847-'49 very fine, 1 00
1850-'56 uncirculated, 25
1793 Half Cents, 1 00 to 5 00
1794 " " 25 c. to 1 00
1795 " " 50 c. to 1 50
1796 " " 10 00 to 40 00
1797 " " 25 c. to 1 00
1800 " " 15 c. to 50
1802 " " 1 00 to 3 00
1803-'4 9 ½ cts., 2 c. to 10
1805-'6 " 10 c. to 25
1807-'8 " 10 c. to 25
1811 " 1 00 to 5 00
1825-'29 " 2 c. to 10
1831— " 5 00 to 10 00
1832,'33,'34, " 2 c. to 10
1836—— " 5 00 to 10 00
1840, '41, '42, '44, '45, '46, '48, 5 00 to 8 00
1849 small date, good, 5 00
1846 small date, proof, 10 00
1843-'47, ½ cts., proof, 12 00
1850, '51, '52, 53, '54, '55, 2 c. to 10
1856 ½ cts., fine, 25
1856 " uncirculated, 50
1857 " " 10
1856 Nickel Cent, fair, 1 75
1856 " " good, 2 50
1856 " " fine, 3 00
1856 " " proof, 3 50
1858 " pat. ct., 1 00
New Jersey Cents, 5 c. to 50
Connecticut " 5 c. to 50
Virginia " 15 c. to 1 00
Massachusetts Cents, 25 c. to 1 00
New York " 75 c. to 2 50
Columbia " 15 c. to 25
Wood, 1723, Cents, 5 c. to 20
Vermont Cents, 25 c. to 75
Rosa Am. " 75 c. to 3 50
Im. Col. " 5 00 to 8 00
Washington, 1791, Cents, 2 00 to 6 00
" 1792 " 20 00 to 100 00
" 1793 " 2 50 to 3 50
Jeff. Hd. Cents, 3 00 to 25 00
Voce Populi Cents, 75 c. to 1 50
Washington, 1783, Cents, 25 c. to 1 00
English Tokens, 10 c. to 20
Pres. Medals, 75 c. to 2 00
Continental Notes, 10 c. to 25
Colonial Notes, 10 c. to 75
English War Medal, Silver, 2 00
" " " with clasps, " 3 00
Abssynian " " 3 00
Russian " " 1 75
Chinese " " 2 00
India " " 2 00
Turkish " " 1 50
15 Cent G. & S. Notes, green, 5 00
" " " red, 5 00
Small Arabic Silver Coins, 25
Danish American Silver Coins, 15
Roman, 1st Brass, 50 c. to 1 50
" 2d " 20 c. to 50
" 3d " 10 c. to 37
Roman Silver Denarius, 75
" " Tetre drachms, 3 50
Eng. Eliz. shillings, 50
Other early English coins, 75
Early Irish coins, 75
Very rare Irish coins, 2 00
James II. pieces, fine, 25 c. to 1 00
Ancient Medals, 2 00
Nelson Silver Medals, proof, 1 75
Cal. gold, ¼ Dollars, 50
" ½ " 75
" " 1 50
Bactrian coins, fine, 25
African Link Money, 1 50
William Crowns, 2 00
Coventry Pennies, 50
North Wales, no date, 2 00
North Wales, 1796, 2 00
Kentucky Cents, fine, 1 75
Calcutta Silver Coins, 1 50
La. Coins, from 75 c. to 2 00
Pitt Medal, in Brass, 2 00
Pitt Medal, in Copper, 1 00
Early Austrian Crowns, 2 00
South Wales Token, 2 50
Veroon Medals, 50
Pitt Tokens, 1766, 2 00
Treason Coins, Canada, 50
Siege Ps. Silver, 2 50
Coin Sale Cats., priced, 50
" " " unpd., 15
American Newspapers, 1786, 50
Rare Lincoln Medals, 1 00
1879 Half Dollars, proof, 1 75
1879 Quarter Dollars, proof, 1 00
1879 Dimes, proof, 75
C. S. A. Half Dollars, 61 copies, 75
C. S. A. " " Silver, " 5 00
1786 *Philadelphia Packet*, 50
Four different " 1 00
Foreign Coins, assorted, 3 c. to 5
" " per hundred, 3 00
Miscellaneous Medals, 25
Society Medals, 35
Newspapers, prior to 1800, 50
Almanacs, " " 50
Pamphlets, " " 1 00
Washington Letters, 15 00
Lincoln Letters, 10 00
1859-'69, proof sets, 6 50
1870-'76, " " 6 00
1877 proof set, 10 50
1878 " " 9 00
1879 " " 5 00
1875 20 Cent pieces, proof, 75
1876 " " " 75
1877 " " " 5 50
1878 " " " 5 00
Colonial Paper Money, 10
Rare " " 25 c. to 1 00
$500.00 Confederate Note, 50
$100.00 " " 15
$50.00 " " 10
$20.00 " " 5
$10.00 " " 5
$5.00 " " 5
$2.00 " " 3
$1.00 " " 2
Confederate Bonds, 50
25 different C. S. Notes, small, 1 00
100 local C. S. A. Notes, 5 00
1879 Silk Grant Badges, 25
1879 " " " 15
1879 " " " 10
1879 Same, 5 00, 10 00, 15 00 per 100.
1879 Grant Welcome Badges, 25
1879 " " " 15
1879 " " " 10
100 different original Confederate bills in good condition, 5 00
1866 Half Dollar, *no label*, 1 25

Any piece in above list will be more accurately described on application from our patrons. MASON & CO.